We are aware of the question in reference to the nativity of this delicious fruit, and are willing to concede that some doubt may be said to rest upon it. Pliny says that it was sent into Egypt by the kings of Persia, and that the Romans imported it from Persia. Royle says that it grows wild in that country, and Dr. Sickler regards Persia as the original locality. The question is settled satisfactorily to our minds, and the name Persica has fixed it forever. It was introduced into this country soon after its settlement by Europeans. Dr. Bell, in his Treatise on Regimen and Longevity, remarks that the facility of raising the peach from the stone has probably tended to its general diffusion throughout the world; that it has steadily followed the progress of civilization; and man, from China to Peru. has surrounded himself with the luxury of this, and of the other stone fruits, very soon after he has begun to taste the blessings of a civilized life. We will not say that the peach will compare in importance with the bread plants, whose early history is involved in obscure tradition and myth, and which, we are told, were conferred upon man, as a great gift, by a special descent of the gods themselves to earth. Each of the nations of antiquity have claimed the honor therefore for its particular god-as, for example: Italy for Ceres, India for Brahma, Greece for Demeter, and Egypt for Isis. The very same feeling which has produced the most acrimonious disputes in reference to the birth-place of many renowned men in the world has operated in respect to many of the gitts of Providence; and the disputes about the peach can be regarded in no other light, than as a testimony to its glory and highly extended usefulness.

But our simple purpose was to call attention in a very few words to the subject of peach culture. That a fine peach is a great luxury, no one will question. There are few higher carnal pleasures than that which is experienced while eating a couple of dozen of luscious and highly-flavored peaches; and, by the way, at the risk of being thought behind the age we will add, that we think they taste better when brought in contact with iron, than with silver. The man of science no doubt can give a reason for this; and though the acid and the metal are present to our mind, and old Galvani anpears before us, we will not risk an explanation. But we will not stop at calling the peach a great luxury; for with many these terms would not be a very high compliment. While it is delicious to the palate, it is highly nutritious. In all the received classifications of food, it takes its place with other fruits under the head of acidulous aliments. It contains sugar, gum, and most of the alimentary principles of vegetables, and free malic acid, which makes it slightly refriger-

My dear Mr. Editor, we trust that you like milk and peaches. With such a dish upon the table, and a bottle of their favorite nectar, would it insult the gods to be invited to take dessert with you? If it be true that no man is a gentleman who does not like apple dumplin, (as was once said,) is it not true that he puts his title in jeopardy who turns away in disgust from milk and peaches! But there are various modes of preparation, and without assuming to settle the question which we have suggested, we will venture the assertion that he is not human who cares not for the peach in any form whatever. Why, sir, call to mind stewed peaches, preserved peaches, dried peaches, brandy peaches, &c., &c.

A very general prejudice exists against the use of all fruits during the prevalence of cholers and dysenteric affections, and at And with all the stimulus which may be such times it is very common for the civil applied, we may predict that, owing to vaauthorities to interdict their sale. We be rious causes, very few persons comparative lieve that it is nothing but a prejudice; that ly will go into it. The crop is not a little the moderate use of ripe fruit is as safe a uncertain, and it is no easy matter to break diet as any other under such circumstances. in upon the agricultural habits of a people. For proof of our opinion we point to the The peach tree is the subject of disease; history of cholera. In no other part of the this is the condition of life, whether we world has this terrible disease committed consider the animal or the vegetable world. more dreadful ravages than in the north of But we believe we hazard nothing when we Europe, and this too at a season when fruits assert, that there are few parts of the earth were not to be procured. The truth is that where it is as healthy as in our Southern we know nothing of the nature of the infla- States. We have, however, to guard against ences which produce cholera, or any other a worm which can be successfully resisted by epidemic, and the indiscriminate war which the careful cultivator. This worm feeds upon has been made upon all fruits, whether ripe the pulp and kernel until it falls to the or unripe, whether eaten in moderation or ground. It then makes its way into in excess, and in many cases upon vegeta- the earth, and comes out a moth in the ble diet generally, is wholly unsupported by spring, depositing her eggs in the germ of the great body of facts before us. Bad fruits, like any other bad article of diet, of a crop. We think that the cheapest, and reason for their wholesale condemnation.

Perhaps we have said enough in favor of the culture of fruits, on the ground of their agreeableness and healthfulness as an article of diet, but something more is believed necessary to awaken the people of this section of the country to the importance of the subject; and we propose to recur to the peach particularly, as we think it is peculiarly adapted to our latitude. We believe that the time is not far distant when this delightful fruit will constitute a considerable item of export from the South; and when the products of our industry in this particular red flannel, or any old woollen stuff around lar will be estimated by tens of thousands, if we do half of our duty. It is true that we have but a few facts in justification of this opinion, but they are striking in their character, and, to our minds, altogether conclusive. The exhibition of fruits before a and about six or nine inches above the sur-Committee of the State Agricultural Society | face of the ground. at Columbia is of itself highly satisfactory. Here we see peaches of the choicest variemiddle country of our State, and which, we hesitate not to say, will compare favorably with any peaches in the world. This shows what can be done. The soil and climate which will grow a few peaches in the highthousand bushels if proper attention be given. Several thousand dollars have been realized this season from peach orchards in the vicinity of Columbia. We know one Mr. William Gregg, of Kalmia, near Aiken, decoration for the Temples of Cyprus and has received for his peaches this season five Paphos .- South Carolina Agriculturist. thousand dollars. If any of your readers should ask, how this was brought about, you will give this reply: Mr. Gregg is a A Dutchman, in Albany, some time back, graduate of the Philadelphia College of his garden this season which weighs one energy. "He commenced the world" with a dish in each hand, instead of one, as usuout money, but by industry has accumula- al. The dispenser of attenuated milk askted a large fortune. But he has done more, ed if he wished him to fill both vessels, His genius conceived the idea of building a The Dutchman replied, suiting the action Manufacturing Town on Horse Creek, in to the word, "Dis for de milluk and dis for Edgefield district. Let the traveller now de water, and I will mix them so as to visit the spot; there is everything to en- shute mineself." chain the attention. Nature still presents her wild, and unsubdued sublimity and beauty. Here are yet to be seen the mountain

the weeping willow, the flowering shrub still distilling its fragrant odors, and the tall pine which has withstood the shock of centuries. This, however, is but one side of the picture; turn it, and behold how different, and yet how harmonious! Now burst upon the enraptured vision the beautiful placid lakes, the substantial masonry, the canal, the pleasure grounds, the highly cultivated gardens with the graceful jet d'eau in the midst ever casting its silverywhite spray in the air above, the beautiful and massive granite building with its hundreds of looms, the handsome houses, where

reside the operatives, and the officers of the factory, the churches with their spires, the school house-in a word, behold a town rich in its varied attractions, with its thousand inhabitants all busy, all happy, all prosperous. So much for the genius and enterprise of one man. He has "made the wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose,' has proved beyond question, that manufac turing establishments will flourish among us if properly conducted, and thus opened a new channel for the enterprise and capital of our people. Graniteville is the monument of William Gregg, and no nobler one has ever been erected to illustrate the patriotism of Carolina's sons. But he stops not at this: The sterile sand hill is to be made tributary to the comfort and wealth of the people of the State. Upon their unfruitful sides, the peach, the nectarine, the apricot, the plum must grow in luxuriance, and their branches must bend beneath a precious weight. This is no wild fancy of the enthusiast, no conceit of the mere dreamer. Mr. G. sees not through colored glasses, or artificial instruments which may

have the effect of clothing objects with a gor geousness and splendor which are not found in nature, but with his own eyes, which are clear in their perception, and delineate the objects of vision in their simple truth and reality. But, to drop metaphor, he is eminently a practical man, and knows not what failure is. He planted his orchard, and it is yielding a rich harvest. Of the mode of planting, and the particular culture. we will say nothing, as there is no peculiari ty about it; but we think proper to add. that he has but twelve varieties of the peach, which he selected with great care. To this end the earliest varieties must be included, and then they will be ready for shipment, to our Northern cities particularly, in advance of the general crop, and we can command what price we choose to ask. The crop has been very backward this season, but Mr. G. was able to make his first shipment in the course of the first week in July. The story of his success, as the reader will perceive, is very short and simple. Some may be in-

credulous because this enormous production is credited to South Carolina. With the view of fortifying our statement, we will add that the only wonder about it is, that any of our people should have exhibited such energy. In other portions of the United States, it would not have been regarded as at all surprising. Take the fol-lowing among a thousand facts. The Patent Office R port informs us that a farmer in northern Ohio bought one hundred acres of poor land, and planted it all with peach trees. The third year the crop sold paid

for the land and trees, together with all expenses for labor, &c., and the next season ie realized over twenty thousands dollar as the reward of his enterprise. But it may be said that if many go into the business, it will not pay. There is no danger of this. It can only be pursued

in places which offer facilities for rapid transportation, and the millions at the North will ever be ready to consume at a high price any amount which may be sent to them. the young fruit, and thus destroys all hopes must be avoided, but this is no sufficient most effectual way of destroying it, is to turn your hogs into the orchard. The peach grub, whose presence is indicated by the oozing gum from the trees, can be best met by digging around the trees, which enables you to find it, and kill it. The peach is not troubled much by the curculio, which is the great enemy of the plum, the cherry, the apricot, the nectarine, and stone fruits generally. Many growers recommend the following plan as a certain protection against the "borer," and worms of all deseription: Remove the earth at the root of the trees in the month of darch, and tie

And now we will close. We urge the matter of peach culture, and fruit culture ties sent from various neighborhoods in the generally, upon your readers. There is something in it. With a little energy, tens of thousands of dollars can be added to the productions of our State from this source. Our wastes can be made to teem with fruit more precious than the golden apples of est perfection, will produce them by the ten Hesperides. We mean no disrespect to the quince or the orange, both of which have beyond the roasting-ear stage, I selected claimed the honor of being these golden ac apples. But the peach, we think, has a higher claim than either. We would ragentleman who sold over five hundred dol- ther regard it as the emblem of happiness, lars' worth in the streets of that town. But of love, and of fruitfulness, and a fitter ofthe most striking fact remains to be given. fering to Venus, and a more appropriate

the lower part of the trunk of each tree,

then put two pounds of ben manure (which

is the best) on the roots, and replace the

earth. The flannel ought to extend into

the ground as far as the roots will allow,

THE DUTCHMAN AND THE MILEMAN,-

always outgrew and covered up the flowers.

"Madam," answered be "the soil is mather at line of the soil is mather at line of the soil is mather at line of the soil is mather. heights, the abrupt precipice, the valley "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother ed lime to five gallons of juice; continue rimeny. - Washington Irving. torrent, the glassy glade, the creeping ivy, flower

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE. Among the exotic plants recently introduced into this country by the Patent Of-fice, in the prosecution of its "agricultural operations," is the "Chinese sugar cane," or sorgho sucre," (sorghum saccharatum.) The listory of its introduction and some account of its success have been from time to time laid before the public though the columns of the Intelligencer and other channels, exciting the scepticism of many and even the derision of some, but fortunately awakening the curiosity and enterprise of discerning and intelligent agriculturists in various sections of the United States. We have now the gratification of realizing the happy results of the investigations and la bors of this latter class, in the successful cultivation, it is hoped and believed, of one of the most valuable products of the soil that has ever engaged the attention of the husbandman-a product which, there is well grounded reason for assuming, will of itself, in a brief period, more than recom pense all the pecuniary aid and labor that have been bestowed upon the whole subject of agriculture by our Government, in the introduction of a plant that may be propagated with advantage in every localiy in the Union, that will provide an essen ial aliment and a luxury to every family at an exceedingly low cost, and that may before long enable us to export to various portions of the world an article of merchan dise that we now import to the amount of nearly fifteen millions of dollars a year.

It is a singular and gratifying coinci dence that the introduction of this plant, and the discovery of its great excellence and adaptation to the soil and climate of many regions of the United States, should be made at the precise moment of the apparent decadence of the culture of sugar up on the plantations of the South. That this may not result to the disadvantage of the important interests involved in these plantations is not only desired, but believed by those who are fostering the cultivation of the new plant; for it appears to be the accepted opinion that, though the latter may rosper in any locality in which maize or Indian corn succeeds, yet the soil and climate capable of producing the sugar cane will prove the best adapted of all to the sorgho, sucre and that it will hence flourish there in its greatest perfection.

The annexed communication comes to us from a gentleman whose high intelligence, social position, and character, as well as the fact that his name has been hitherto honorably connected with enterprises of agricultural improvement, demand or his representations the confidence of eve-

MESSES. EDITORS: I feel it my duty to make known to the Southern public the result of my syrup making from the Chinese sugar millet, in hopes that others who have sown this valuable variety of the millet may be induced to work it up into syrup this

I send you a few joints of the cane made several barrels.

I obtained my start of seed during the spring of 1855 from D. Redmond, Esq., of he "Southern Cultivator." I considered it a "humbug" from its close resemblance in seed and growth to the "Guinea corn," until my children, towards fall, made the dis covery of its being to their taste equal to a great advantage over that which they

and another May 18, near Calhoun, Gordon county, on land that would pro-duce during a "seasonable" year forty bush-

three feet apart, and covered with a one borse plough. Linearly to make the brooms like the broom corn, and even a stand of one stack six inches apart in the the refuse cane is said to make a fine article row, but failed to get a good stand, as the of paper. Then again most of our land seed came up badly, from the deep and ir regular covering. I worked this out, as for

corn, ploughing twice and hoeing once.

At the suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the syrup making a fair trial, and consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship, of Atlanta, a very complete horse power mill with vertical iron rollers, which has work ed admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of syrup per hour. It is worked by two males, with one hand to put in the cane and a boy to drive. On the 13th of this month, finding the

the seed heads cut. 1,300 lbs., and yield of seed 25 bushels, of 36 lbs, to the bushel, At the first trial of the mill, 70 average canes gave 20 qts. of juice. Subsequently, 606 average canes, passed once through the rollers, gave 38 through, 2 gallons. The 40 gallons and 1 qt. gave 8 gallons of thick syrup.

I carefully measured an eighth of an acre having the best canes and the best stand, and another eighth having the poorest canes and poorest stand. The result I give below | ces. -the canes passed once through the roller. Best Eighth of an Acre.

Poorest Eighth of an Acre.	
Yield of juice from 2,550 causs	1.64
Nate per nere of sy up	144
Weight of 30 selected canes 401	123/4
juice pressed out254	4.4
crustled cane	4.6
Loss in crushing	4.6
Weight of crushed cane dried in sun . 94	11

Obtaining such unlooked-for success with the Chinese sugar cane, I concluded to try our common corn. From a "new ground,

ov starks;	
Weight of 30 stalks	
Juice	9.11
" croshed stalks	100
Loss in crushing.	16.
Yield of syrup	pts.
The syrup was of a seculiar 1	

taste, entirely unfit for table use. The following tests were made at the mill by Dr. Robt, Battey, of Rome, (Ga.,) a Hoard, of Chicago, has raised a squash in

- mile in the second	
Specific gravity	of juice 1 085
	Fyrup
**	New Orleans syron 1 321
Thermometer app	fied to syrup 77 deg
	juice 70 deg
Baccharometer	" 251 deg

immediately on being pressed out, and then enveloped in "wrappers." A lady asked her gardener why the weeds | boiled slowly un'il the green scum ceases to with its deep, dark shadows, the impetuous of the weeds, but only step-mother of the skimming and boiling until the syrup Didn't make much out of it, did you!thickens and hangs down in flakes on the Boston Post

rim of the dipper. I have made the clearest syrup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers; but the lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice. The true proportion must be determined by well-conducted excashville,

The cost of making the syrup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten to fifteen cents per gallon. This I stall be able to test another season by planting and working up fifty acres of the

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the Southern States to make at home all the syrup re- Tollesons, quired for family use, and I believe that our chemists will soon teach us how to convert the syrup into sugar for export, as

one of the staples of our favored clime. RICHARD PETERS.

Atlanta, Georgia, September 26, 1856. The Chinese Cane.

Our agricultural readers may be pleased o have the testimony of a Northern experiment to this cane, for which purpose we present the following from the Boston Traveller:

Chinese Sugar Cane-(Sorghum Succharatum)-Messrs. Editors:-Some weeks ago I wrote a short article concerning this sugar cane, giving my opinion of it as it appeared at that time, and promised to let you hear from me again on the same subject. My cane was planted about the 20th May. It came up well and has grown well, having reached the height of ten feet. A few days ago-the plant being just out of flower, or in other word past its bloom-I cut several stalks and stripped off the leaves, crushed the cane and pressed out the juice, which I boile I down to molasses; and a fine article it is, of which I intend to give you both ocular and "oscular" proof; as good as can be bought for 50 or 60 cents per gallon. The juice is very rich in saccharine matter, vielding from a fourth to a fifth of its bulk in good molasses. I was anxious to make some sugar, but not knowing the art, I did not succeed; I have not a doubt but the finest of sugar can be made from it, and make it pay. I did not attempt to make champagne from it, though it is said to make a good article. The great difficulty is to express the juice from the stalks, and nothing that I know of will do it effectually but a sugar mill, and those we do not have in these parts. But if this article proves, on a further trial, to be what I think it is, sugar mills will be erected in almost every town in the good old Bay State, and we no longer be dependent on slave labor for our supply of sugar and molasses. I hope it may be so, for then we shall

give slavery a serious blow, and perhaps Virgive slavery a sections blow, and perhaps virginia will find the demand for slaves to go down South on the sugar plantations controlled the dissipation of the sugar plantations controlled the dissipation of the sugar plantations controlled the dissipation of the sugar plantations controlled the s business of breeding slaves unprofitable for great deal of satisfaction in knowing that we are using sugar and molasses from cane a sample of the syrup, of which I have grown on free soil by free labor. If this ar ticle should succeed perfectly, we cannot sufficiently estimate the glorious results of its successful cultivation. I fully believe, from my limited experience, that we may FIER. successfully compete with Louisiana with its slave labor in producing sugar and molass the detals of astonishing cures performed by GAR-TER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, ON MOST CASES This year I planted one patch April 15, but is reproduced from joints or cuttings of

> will grow sugar cane, white their sugar land -at least much of it -has to be drained. at considerable expense, and kept dry, or the cane will not flourish. If there is so much in our favor, why may we not grow 'PHE subscribertakes this method to inform the enough of this article to supply our own wants, if we do not wish to compete with hem in other markets. It is a fine article for stover; it is so rich in saccharine matter, and in Colleges, Academies and common Englis cows, pigs, and even horses will cat the stock as well as the leaves with the great-

est avidity. It is said that the juice, when set with seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled and only partially successful, it coming short of my expectations. The seed when ripened years, second in importance to few things that a farmer can grow. It is very desirable that it should be more extensively raisgallons and 1 qt; passed a second time ed another year, and careful experiments made with it so as to determine its comparative value as a field crop. I hope we may hear from others who have raised it, that we may the better judge its value on difwe may the better judge its value on dif-ferent soils and under different circumstan-Note Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest

es. J. F. C. HYDE. Newton Centre, Sept. 29, 1856.

New Investion .- Young gentlemen, Yield of juice from 3.315 canes....253 gallons Yield of syrup from 253 gallons of juice 584 gallons a tight strip of steel, stitched in the outer seam of their pantaloons from the knee down. This prevents entirely the excerimation of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the frection of the faction of the skin from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the up-country. (We hope the ladies' hoops. Without such a protection, a walk of a mile or two, arm in arm, is sufficiently and supply themselves.)

I have made permanent arrangements with several large Book Houses in Philadelphia and New York, to exchange my Music Work—the cient to "establish a raw" on the masculine

> An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declar-ed that she knew of a rock of which he was ney, I think they will be satisfied that they can buy Coelebs, in a rage. "It is rock the cradle, sir," replied the lady.

A lady in company, one evening, alla ding to her youthful precociousness, among other things said that at six months old she went alone. A wag present remarked: "Yes, madam, and you have been so ever

hundred and eighty six pounds. It is probably the largest squash ever grown in this

An editor out West has such an antipathy to the new doctrine of spiritualism that he will no longer have his paper printed on The juice should be placed in the boilers the "medium" size, and objects to its being

424 39 93 10 26 45 46 77 31 Hobbys, Woodruffs, Bivingsville Youngs, Poolesville. immon's, G. Springs Johnson's. Cross Anchor. Gentrys. Rolling Mill, Cunningham's, Rich Hill. Campobello, 113 Johnsonville Vernonville, Lauhams, Limestone Springs Moore's. For Congress-James L. ORR, 1725

Returns of the Election for the Legislature, held October 13 and 14, 1856.

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD The Best Alterative Known! NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT! n infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil,
Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches,
es, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tet-ter, Seald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints,

Salt Rheum, Stubborn Uleers, Syphi-litic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of Blood.

This great alterative Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United Statec, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPAN-ISH MIXTURE." Negralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofuia, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sorcs, Affection of the Kid

enteebled by disease or broken down by the ex-cesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength. For the diseases of Females it is peculiarly ap-

clasticity to the worn-out frame, clears the skin, and leaves the patient fresh and healthy; a single that State. Then again there will be a bottle of this inestimable remedy is worth all the realled Sarsaparillas in existence.

The large number of certificates which we have served from persons from all parts of the United

> trates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the won-derful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURI Call on the agent and get an Almanne, and read

WHERE EVERY THING ELSE HAD SIGNALLY FAILED.

WH. S BEERS & CO., Proprietors,

No. 304, Broadway, New York. To whom all orders must be addressed, or sale by Druggists and Country Merchants cle of corn per acre and this year not over twenty bushels.

The seed were sown carelessly in drills

The seed were sow

JOHN L. YOUNG, Unionville. May 8



dizens of the Vilinge and surrounding counby, that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW ROOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main-street Salamla. A large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOK 3.

abracing HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL alum, dyes a beautiful red, but in this I was GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, Poetical and Musical works, of various sizes and prices. Some light reading (in the way of Novels.)— RUTH HALL, Fanny Fern's writings; TOM is good for fattening fowls, pigs, &c. I believe it to be one of the most valuable articles that has been introduced for many thristians, together with a large assortment of

FAMILY BIBLES,

rices from \$2.00 to \$10.00; small BIBLES, from 50 cents to \$1,50 and \$2.00; TESTAMENTS from fifteen cents to \$1.00. PRAYER BOOKS, Also a variety of small religious books, toy books

Black, Blue and Red Ink. NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.

Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Pr from the best composers, the greatest variety affered in the up-country. (We hope the la-

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &c., at cash proces, bett. I will, therefore, be able to sell Books and Stationery lower than they have ever been sold totally ignorant. "Name it, madam," cried Books, &c., from me, as cheap as they can (at re tal) in Columbia or Charleston.

> AT CALL AND SEE. AT WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H.

To School teachers supplied on liberal terms P. S. If any person should call for a Book or Books, that I have not got, I will immediately or-N. B. The New Edition of the Southern Har-MOET, kep: constantly on hand, wholesale and re-tacl, at the CASH BOOK STORE.

IN EQUITY Spartanburg.

Chamberly, Miller & Co., vs. the Bivingsville Cotton Manu acturing Company.

Bill for Relief, appointment of receiver, &c. THE Creditors of the Bivingsville Cotton Manutacturing Company are bereby notified, by other of the Court of Equity, made in this case a defer of the Court of Equity, made in this case a its last term, to come in, present and verify their demands against said Company, before me, on or by the 12th day of November next.

THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. E. S. D. Com's Office, August 13. Aug 14 25 1f

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

S. W GILLILAND. GENERAL COMMISION AGENT.

NEWBERRY, S. C. RESPECTFULLY effess his services to all these who trade at Newberry, as their General Commission Agent, for the disposal of their Cotton and other produce. Will give his personal attention to Receiving, Selling, Storing or Shipping of Cotton and all kinds of produce intrusted to his

Having made arrangements with different Hou- STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ses, he is now prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Charleston. on Cotton shipped to Charleston.

Will also pay the highest market cash prices on delivery for all the Wheat, Flour, Corn and other produce that can be brought to this market for Rule to appear, indentify kindred, show cause, &c.

Nov 15

S. T. AGNEW, Newberry Court House. Importer and Dealer

N HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, WIN-DOW GLASS, GROCERIES GENER-ALLY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, AND CLOTH-ING, &C., &C., &C. BUYER OF COTTON

has now in store one of the largest, and most varied Stock of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous triends and customers, liberal inducements which cannot fail to prove to their interest. I am always in the market for the purchase of COTTON and COUNTRY PROpurchase of COTTON and COUNTAL DUCE generally, and planters will find it general-

Importer of English Hardware.

Fisk's Patent Burial Cases .

THE subscriber is agent for the sale of FISK'S
PATENT BURIAL CASES—Cloth-covered or Bronzed-in which a body can be keptor transported any distance, without danger from de-

Cabinet Making. ared to furnish New Calainet Ware at short no-

Also a fine assortment of PARLOR CHAIRS.

Sept 20 31 tf MUSIC! A VERY large selection of the best and latest improved PI-ANOS of all kinds can behad at

RAMSAY'S PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC STORE COLUMBIA, S. C.

He invites a special examination of the late patented improvements in Hallet, Davis & Co's, celebrated Pianos. Every pianois guarantied.

June 28 18 1y

Real I state for Sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. THE tract of LAND and PLANTATION of Edward Borrar, dee'd, containing about 750 acres, more or less. One of the most beautiful and place is substantially and conveniently improved, with all necessary building. It is well watered, and convenient out-lots for stock. The land lies on both sides of Tyger River, about one mile below Timmons' Old Field.

information as regards the place. If not previously sold, it will be offered on Monday, the 1st day of December next, at public out-ery, at Spartanburg Court House, JOHN BOMAR Ex'or,

The State of South Carolina. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

danis in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and deerced, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 31st day of October next, to show cause, if any exist, why the Estate of James Burchfield, de'd., should not be settled, and the assets of the same ordered to be paid out according to law, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesso. Given under my hand and seal of office, the 31st

July, 1856. R. BOWDEN, o. a. D. August 7

The State of South Carolina. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY

John Cooper, Appt. vs. Elizabeth Cooper, and others, defendants.

Citation to prove Mathew Cooper's will.

T appearing to my satisfaction that Benson Cooper, William Cooper, Dill'rd Cooper, Daniel Arndal, and Ann his wife, William Cole, and Nancy his wife, John Henry, Sylvanus Anos, Elizabeth Amos, Rhode Amos, Mathew Ames, the being at the heirs at law of Caleb Cooper, dec'd., and the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Fondrier ce'd., defendants in the above case, reside for and without the limits of this State: It is therefor ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 14th day of November next, to show enuse, if any exist, why the last will and testament of Mathew Cooper, dec., should not be admitted to probate in due and solenn form of law, or their consent to the same will

The State of South Carolina. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

R, S. Woodruff, Ex'or, App't. vz. Rev. Gideon Woodruff, et al., def'tz.

Citation to Settlement.

I having been shown to my satisfaction that Gideon Woodruff, Amos Woodruff, Namoy Trensler, and Ascenath Winn, detendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary for said District, to be held at Spartenburg Court House, on the 29th day of December next, to show cause, if any exist, why the estate of Samuel Woodruff, dee'd., should not be finally settled, and the assets of the same ordered to be disposed of according to law, or their consent to the same will be taken pro confesse.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1856. R. BOWDEN.

Oct 9 33 12t

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. Holman R. & Willis Smith, Executors, Appts. vs. Elizabeth Smith and others, defendants. Citation to prove Holman Smith's estate settled.

WHEREAS it has appeared in evidence to my satisfaction that Charles Smith, Rice Smith, Edward Smith, Charles Patterson, and Nancy his wife, Jacob A. Pugh and Lucy his wife, heirs at law and legatees under the last will and testament of Holman Smith, dec'd., reside from and without the limits of this State. It is therefore. without the limits of this State: It is therefore or-dered, that they be and appear at the Court of Or-dinary for said district, to be held at Spartanburg dinary for said district, to be neid at Sparianners Court House, on the 2d day of January next, to show cause, if any exist, why the estate of the said Holman Smith should not be finally settled, and the assets of the same ordered to be disposed of secording to the provision of testator's will, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office, 6th Oct .. R. BOWDEN, o. s. D. 33 12t Oct 9

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

An experience of several years business at this place, in all its various forms, induces him to believe that he can promote the interest of planters, and hopes by prompt attention to merit a liberal share of patronage. Charges for selling or shipping of the presumptive heirs at law of the suid dee'd.

And whereas he has further filed his suggestion in of patronage. Charges for selling or shipping of the presumptive heirs at law of the said dee'd.:

And whereas he has further filed his suggestion in accordance with custom. The best of references the Court of Ordinary, fileging and setting forth given.

Until the first of January next he may be found about the Store Roomformerly occupied by Messrs.

W. G. & J. F. Glen. not been heard of for more than seven years past, and praying that their distributive portions of the estate of said dee'd, may be ordered into his hands as their next of kindred and only surviving heir at law of the said dee'd.: And on motion of Bobo, Edwards, & Carlisle, pro pet., it is ordered that James Buise, and Polly Buise, Jonathan Buise, John Buise, Naney Buise, Nathaniel Buise, Elizabeth Jackson, John Brock, and Nancy his wife, defendants in the citation for butters of also into the dackson, John Brock, and Nancy his wife, defen-dants in the citation for letters of administration in this case, do ppear before this Court, identify their kindred, and show cause why the prayer of the pe-titioner, as set forth in his petition, should not be granted, within three months from the publication of the rule, or the decree of this Court will be made final and absolute against them. Given under my fund and seal of the Court, the 22d day of Sept., 1856. R. BOWDEN.
Oct. 2 32 12 0. 8 D.

The State of South Carolina.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. by to their interest, by calling on me before making their arrangements elsewhere.

S. T. AGNEW,

S. T. AGNEW,

S. T. AGNEW,

S. T. AGNEW,

S. T. AGNEW, IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

WHEREAS it has been shown to my antisfac tion that the heirs at law and legal representatives of William Vice, deceased, Defendants in the above case, reside from and without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered and d-clared, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinaty for said. District ry for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 10th day of November next, to show cause, if any exist, why the Estate of Mrs. Jane Vice, deceased, should not be settled and the assets of the same ordered to be paid out according to law, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

record. Given under my hand and seal of office, 11th August, 1856. R. BOWDEN, o. s. D. August 11

IN EQUITY-Spartanburg. tice, and also to repair old furniture on reasonable terms, and solicits a call at his rooms on Main-st., Spartanburg, below the Court Hense.

Dr. Benjamin Wofford and Ellen Hendrix, by her Guardina Wofford, Eleanor Wofford, Eleanor Wofford, Eleanor Wofford, Catharine Wofford, et. al. Bill for Partition, &c.

S. V. GENTRY.

I T appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Jas. S. Wofford, Jeremish Wofford, the heirs at law of Nathaniel Wofford, dee'd., and the heirs at law of John S. Wofford, dee'd., and J. J. Wofford, defendants in this case, are resident beyond the laws of the State of the Edward to the satisfaction of the laws of the satisfaction of the laws of the laws of the satisfaction of the laws of the delenants in this case, are resident beyond the limits of this State: On motion of Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle, Comp. Sols: It is ordered that they appear and plead, answer or demur, to Comp. Bill, within three months from the date hereof, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. E. S. B.

Com's Office, September 8, 1856

29 if.

IN EQUITY-Spartanburg.

Wade Wofford, and others, vs. Alexander Thom Bill for Partition, Account and Relief. In Obedience to an order of the Court of Equity
made in this case, I will sell on the premises,
the former residence of the widow MARY WOFFORD, deceased, on the thirteenth day of November next, the lands described in the pleadings in ber next, the lands described in the pleadings in this case, and represented by plats executed by Wm. C. Camp, on the 14th and 15th days of May, 1856. One of the plats represents a tract of land owned by Mary Wofford, deceased, containing four hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less. immons' Old Field.

Dr. R. E. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, will give other two plats represent real estate owned by Jesse Wofford, deceased, lying on Enorce River. One tract containing two hundred and twenty-eight and the other twenty-two and a half acres, more or less.

For a more particular description reference is invitd to the aforesaid plats on file in my office. Terms of Sale: Credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, will be given for the purchase money, except the costs of these pro-e edings, which must be paid in cash on the day of sale. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security to secure their purchases, and

Thos. D. Wofford vs. J. E. Wofford, et al.

Petition for Account and Relief. N pursuar ee of an order of the Court of Equity in this case, notice is hereby given to the credome in, present and verify their demands, within ree months from the date of this rule.

THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. E. s. b. Com's. Office, August 13, 1856. 25 13t IN EQUITY-Spartanburg. Green B. Mitchell vs. Birdsong Sparks.

Petition for Funds, &c. HE Creditors of the defendent, BIRDSONG SPARKS, are hereby notified to come in present, and verify their demands against him, before me, within three months from the date hereof,
THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. E. S. D. Com's. Office, August 13, 1856.

IN EQUITY-Spartanburg. Ambrose Watson and William Watson, vs. James

Watson, et al. Bili for Account, Relief, &c. In Obedience to an order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of the absent debtor, JAMES WATSON, one of the defendents, are erreby notified to come in, present and verify their lemands before me, within three moaths from the date of this rule.

THOS. O. P. VERNON, c. E. S. D.

Com's. Office, Aug. 13. Aug. 14 25 tf

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

K NOWN all over the World as one of the best be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office, 15th August, 1856.

R. BOWDEN, c. z. p.
August 21

26

K NOWN all over the World as one of the best Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Dislocations, and for all kinds of injuries. For sale Wholesale and Retail, by Sept. 4

28 If FISHER & HEINITSH.